

GERMANS CONTINUE ATTACKS ON VOSGES

French Retain Hold on Lingekopf and Barrenkopf, Despite Violent Onslaughts.

FIGHTING IN ARGONNE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Continued heavy fighting in the Vosges, in which the Germans were the aggressors, but made no substantial headway, is the outstanding feature in the official communiqués today. The French positions at Lingekopf and Barrenkopf continue to be the objective of violent onslaughts on the part of the Teutons.

The communiqués assert there has been no modification of the lines in the Argonne forest on one side or the other. Bombs and hand grenades were the chief weapons used in a lively engagement in the forest. The forest of Argonne and the Ban de Sapt were violently bombarded.

The following official communiqué issued to-night was as follows:

There was less artillery activity on the entire front today. A very lively engagement, accompanied by bomb throwing and hand grenade throwing, has continued throughout the day in the Argonne, in the western part of the forest, as far as the region of Saint Hubert. There has been no modification of the front on one side or the other.

Before Vanuise the Germans exploded two mines, which did not cause any damage to our trenches.

A very lively bombardment is in progress in the forest of Apremont at the Ban de Sapt.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez, there was spirited fighting during a part of last night, in which hand grenades and bombs were largely used. On the plateau of Quenneviers and in the valley of the Artois there were minor violent artillery exchanges. Bombs were again bombarded.

In the Argonne, in the sectors of St. Hubert, Marie Therese, Fontaine-les-Charmes and at Hill No. 214 the fighting continued throughout the night. The Germans endeavored to deliver several attacks, but were not successful. At Les Eparges there was rather severe bombardment. The night was again bombarded.

In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening delivered one attack against our positions on Lingekopf and three attacks against our positions on Barrenkopf. These violent attacks were repulsed.

BRITISH VICTORY DENIED

Berlin Says Germans Still Hold Position Taken Near Hooge.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—The following official report was given out concerning the operations in the western theatre of the war.

The British position near Hooge, which we conquered on July 30, is still completely in our possession, contrary to the report of the British communiqué. In the Champagne district, west of Soissons, we occupied the borders of a crater caused by previous explosions.

In the Argonne, northeast of Le Four de Paris, we took some trenches and made sixty prisoners. During a heavy attack on Monday we captured four officers, 143 men and two machine guns. In the Vosges the enemy lost a small portion of a trench near Schatzmann Peak, between Leuckkopf and Barrenkopf. During the fighting on Sunday a trench near Lingekopf which was destroyed on Sunday was abandoned by our troops.

German balloons which had broken loose in a thunderstorm.

GERMANS DIG DEFENCES.

New Trench System in Belgium Ready if Retreat is Forced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam sends the following dispatch:

"It has been known for some time that the Germans have been preparing new defenses across Belgium to provide against any possibility of retreat. The work on the forts at the base of one of these lines of defence is almost completed.

There are formidable complex trenches guarded by barbed wire entanglements. Concrete bases have been erected for heavy guns, connected at many places by railways, and a large number of machine guns have been built. Preparations have been completed which will make possible a very rapid transport of troops and ammunition to Brabant and Antwerp."

NEW BATTLE AT YPRES.

Amsterdam Report Tells of Heavy Bombardment.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to a despatch from Amsterdam, a new battle has been begun along the British front at Ypres. A heavy bombardment is in progress.

BERLIN BLAMES RUSSIA AGAIN.

Retardation Insistence Czar's Mobilization Caused War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 3.—The official Norddeutsche Zeitung, while declaring that the speech of M. Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister, before the Reichstag is of indifferent interest to Germany, denies some of the statements made.

It declares that it was not the German declaration of war which provoked the European conflagration but the mobilization of the entire Russian army, which threatened the peace of Germany and Austria.

It comments with satisfaction on the declaration of the Sultan that the Ottoman Empire was preparing for participation in the war as early as the first months of the conflict.

It is noteworthy remarks on the political situation are described as open courtship of the neutrals.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Ranza Destroyed, Supposedly by German Submarine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British steamship Ranza, 2,322 tons, has been sunk off the coast of Strassburg, Alsace. She was captured and eleven of the crew were landed safely. Thirteen men and the crew are missing.

It is surmised that it was a German submarine.

DROPS BOMBS ON STRASSBURG.

French Aviators Attack Alsatian Capital, Is Reported.

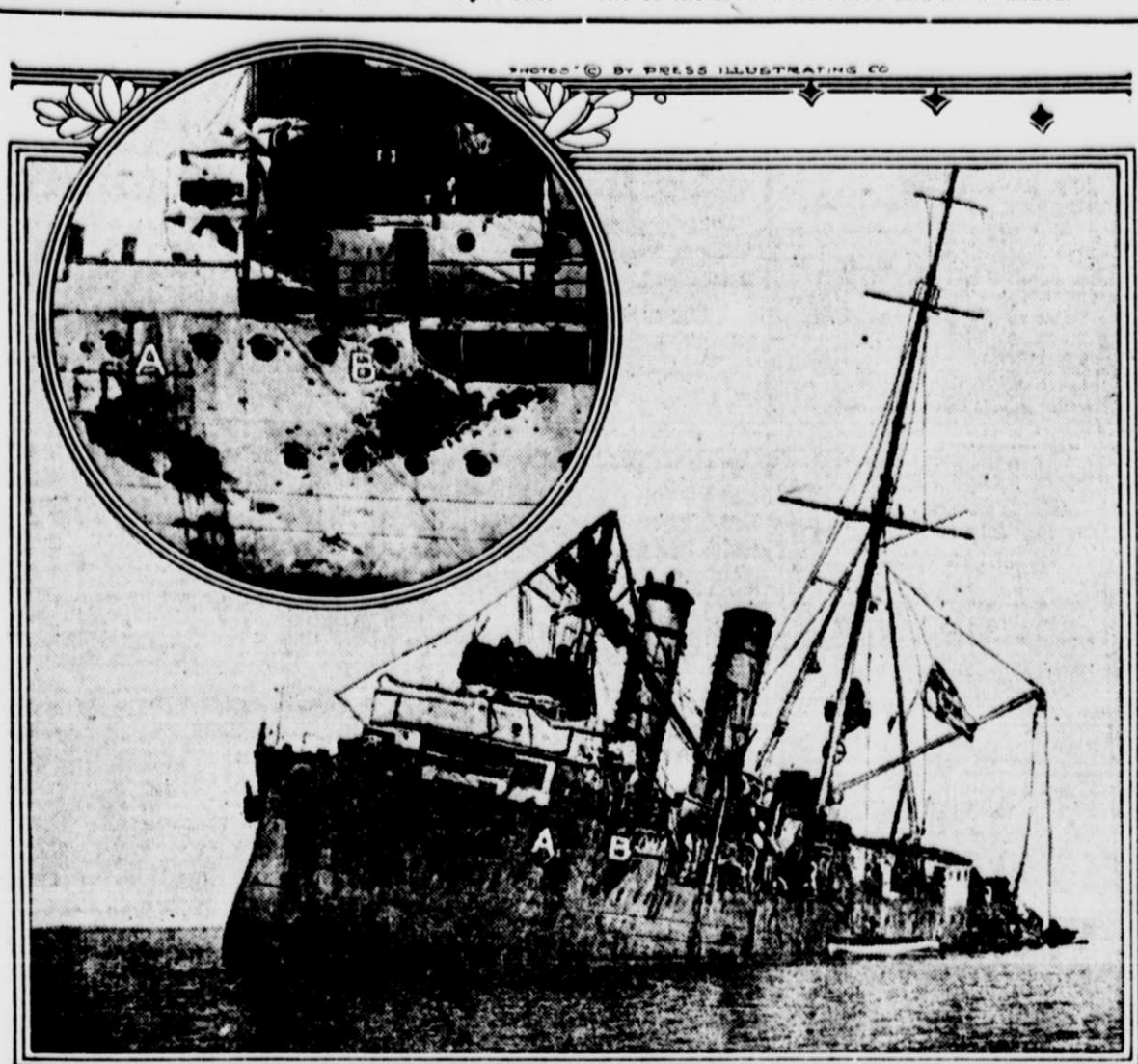
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A news agency reports from Geneva says French aviators attacked Strassburg, capital of Alsace, today. They dropped twenty-five bombs. Details of the damage are obtainable.

GERMAN MINE LAYER ALBATROSS LOST IN BALTIC

ON July 2 the Russian fleet gave battle to the German fleet and the Albatross was so badly crippled that she was beached on the island of Gothland. The lower picture shows the mine layer fast

aground with two of the shell wounds (A and B) that crippled her. In the upper picture is a closer view of the same shell holes (A and B). Twenty-one of the crew were killed and 27 wounded.



ALLIES GAIN GROUND IN GALLIOLI FIGHT

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Successful Attacks on Turkish Trenches.

THREE MINES EXPLODED

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Allies continue to gain a little ground on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to the official statement of the Press Bureau this afternoon.

The statement embodies a report by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, as follows:

"Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports on Aug. 2 that on the right position held by the Australian and New Zealand corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches which was beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called Tasmanna Point.

"The attack consisted of a bombardment of neighboring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of a trench. Some success was achieved with the bayonet."

"The Turks did not counter attack at Les Trenches. They were killed in and around the works."

"The result has been to gain the crest of the ridge and it has materially improved our position in that section of the line."

TURKS ANNOUNCE GAINS.

Russians Repulsed Near Tawtak, Says Constantinople.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—The Turks continue to hold the Allies in check, according to an official statement issued to-night. All attacks against the trenchments by the enemy have failed. The statement is as follows:

Near Ayl Burnu on Saturday the enemy directed a heavy artillery and infantry fire against our trenches. Bombs were thrown and two mines were exploded, this being followed by a fierce on our left wing. The enemy eventually was repulsed with heavy losses."

Near Sedd-el-Bahr a fire was maintained unintermittently against the Turkish left wing. Much success was achieved. There is nothing important to report on the remainder of the front."

On the Caucasus front after the nighting of July 30 our right wing repulsed the enemy's attack. Our position has been strengthened and our fortified and well organized positions in the neighborhood of Tawtak and captured 100 prisoners, besides a quantity of rifles, ammunition and equipment."

BARS U. S. AS MEDIATOR.

Effect of Lusitania Affair as Viewed in Northern Europe.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

The opinion is prevalent in the neutral countries of northern Europe that the United States, by becoming involved in the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania, has lost its opportunity ever to act as mediator for the belligerents in the great war, according to Miss Emily G. Baker, who is secretary to the American Red Cross.

Miss Baker, who is professor of economics at Wellesley College, last night as the guest of Miss Lillian Wald at the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry street, told her audience that the Lusitania was a "sacred ship" and that the women of England and Mrs. Chrystal Macmillan of England and Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary were received by King Hakan of Norway and the government of the world of Sweden, Denmark and Russia.

Miss Baker and her companions travelled north to make proposals of mediation and formalized the resolutions of the women's conference.

In Denmark, where Miss Baker and her companions were received by the Prime Minister and were difficult to determine the state of national sympathy because of the Schleswig-Holstein question. In Norway, where the visitors were received by King Hakan, Prime Minister Iben and Minister of Foreign Affairs Knudsen, there was a strong pro-Ally feeling. They found everywhere peace and a sentiment for neutrality and peace.

Miss Sazonov, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, talked freely with the four women in Petrograd. In England they spoke with Lord Crewe, acting head of the Foreign Office.

"One of the notable results of this war," said Miss Baker, "is the responsibility it has given the women of the world. A continuation committee has been formed which is already arranging for a great women's congress to meet alongside the international peace conference that will one day settle the issues for which the world is now at war."

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

AUGUST 4.

Great Britain declares war on Germany. King George proclaims the mobilization of the army and Parliament votes \$225,000,000 for emergency purposes.

Germany declared war on Great Britain.

German Ambassador to France asks for his passports and leaves Paris. German army of invasion, operating from Metz, crosses the French frontier at Mars la Tour.

German artillery begins shelling of Liege and Namur, Belgium.

Serbs defeat Austrian invaders at Semendria.

BELGIUM SAYS JAGOW PLOTTED HER DOOM

"Gray Book" Tells of an Attempt to Get France Into Congo Scheme.

HAYES, Aug. 3.—The partition of the Belgian Congo between Germany and France and the striking of Belgium from the list of independent nations were proposed by the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, to the French Ambassador to Germany, M. Jules Cambon, four months before the outbreak of the European war, according to the charges contained in a Gray Book, just published by the Belgian Government.

The proposal, it is asserted, was made in the form of a confidential conversation, the purport of which, however, was learned by Baron Beyens, then Belgian Minister at Berlin, and reported to his Government on April 2, 1914.

When M. Cambon returned to Berlin after a brief absence, the Gray Book says, he learned that Herr von Jagow had suggested to two members of the French Embassy that Germany and France ought to come to some understanding about the railway projects in Africa, in order that there may be no overlapping.

Asking for an explanation of these overtures, M. Cambon was told by Herr von Jagow that an understanding between France and Germany, and also England, would be "very useful." The French Ambassador said Belgium ought to be consulted in the case.

"By no means," Herr von Jagow is quoted as replying. "Our agreement would be at Belgium's expense."

Herr von Jagow then proceeded to explain that the Congo was too big a burden to carry for a small state such as Belgium. Great Powers alone were able to colonize that territory. M. Cambon still more strongly urged that the German diplomat explained at length that the day of the "small nations" was past.

When M. Cambon made it clear to von Jagow that the latter's views were by no means the views of France or of England, the German Foreign Minister hastened to explain that they were merely his own personal views, and that he had not spoken in an official capacity.

"Nothing can reconcile the two. One must succumb to the other. We are determined that it shall not be the one nation which the hopes of our race has always rested and upon which our noblest hopes depend."

"The revelations made in the papers issued by the various Governments, and still more the conduct of ourselves with which Germany is conducting this war, have burned into their minds the knowledge that German victory would mean the irrevocable ruin of England and with it the downfall of European civilization."

"Between the civilization of England and the civilization of the German State there exists a gulf that is impassable. One represents democratic ideals of righteousness and human fellowship, the other the annihilation of the individual before the supreme right of the State."

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POPE'S APPEAL UNSOLICITED.

Plea for Peace Not Due to Events in Poland.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, asserts that the latest appeal of the Pope for peace was unsolicited but was inspired by the messages and utterances of the belligerents on the occasion of the first anniversary of the war. It was not due to recent events in Poland.

The paper adds that the Pope's solicitude and paternal affection was the sole inspiration. It is believed that the Osservatore Romano's explanation is due to diplomatic representations provoked by the message.

"England would have been unable to sweep the handful of German ships from the seas without Japan's help. We cannot think that the English fleet covered itself with glory while ours remained without fame. From the combination of the British, French and Russian fleets greater things had been expected than have been accomplished during the first year of the war."

"When the day of our high seas fleet comes we will show what we already know from the first period of the war—that the German navy is not behind any navy in the world. We will carry out our plans with glory and honor."

GREECE TO DEFEND SERBIA.

Attack by Bulgaria Would Mean War, Say Athens Editors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, July 31.—The newspapers of Athens, commenting on the reported Turco-Bulgarian agreement, declare without regard to party affiliations that if Bulgaria attacks Serbia Greece will regard it as a matter of honor to help Serbia because of the Greco-Serbian treaty.

SAYS BRITAIN MUST MULTIPLY EFFORTS

May Have to Do Five Times as Much, Declares London "Daily Mail."

LESSON IN YEAR OF WAR

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 4. (Wednesday).—The Daily Mail in signaling editorially the first anniversary of the war refers not only to the work of England, but declares that the empire must multiply, if necessary, the efforts it is making in the cause of freedom and democracy.

"A year ago today we entered the greatest war of all times reluctantly, having done our utmost to avert it and acting only under the clearest compulsion of honor, loyalty and the elementary principles of self-preservation."

"It is not for us at this moment to assess the value of British intervention. Some estimate of its worth to the allied cause may be gathered from the paroxysms of anger into which it threw the enemy who, at any rate, considered it a formidable and disconcerting fact."

We believe it has proved so already and that but for the British navy and its unexampled control of the seas the fortunes of the Allies would be in a far more perilous state than they are today.

"We may claim to have contributed something of no little moment to this supreme fight for freedom and democracy, but we have not yet contributed all we might have done or all we still have the power to do."

"This anniversary will lose all its significance if it does not renew our faith in the goal we seek and strengthen our resolution to reach it. We owe it to ourselves to double, and, if need be, to triple our efforts. We owe it to the Allies, with an urgency scarcely less compelling. No nation ever had nobler allies than we are blessed with to-day."

"Great Britain and her sister nations have borne the ordeal of the first year of war in a manner to which our descendants may look back with pride. We have made unprecedented sacrifices and have endured many vicissitudes and suffered many disappointments. The end is still remote. Yet with one accord this great union of free democracies faces the situation, and with rising courage."

"Nowhere is a whisper of doubt to be heard, not a shadow of irresolution, not a hint of defeatism. We have made up our minds to fight to the last."

"This struggle has taught the Allies many lessons, but the most vital of them is that England must win or lose forever her high place among the nations of the earth."

"The revelations made in the papers issued by the various Governments, and still more the conduct of ourselves with which Germany is conducting this war, have burned into their minds the knowledge that German victory would mean the irrevocable ruin of England and with it the downfall of European civilization."

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HYPHEN IN NAVAL GLORY

Britain Couldn't Have Swept Seas Without Japan, Say German Editors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—The Koestische Zeitung, discussing the letter from Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, published in the New York World, describing the year's naval operations, says:

"England would have been unable to sweep the handful of German ships from the seas without Japan's help. We cannot think that the English fleet covered itself with glory while ours remained without fame. From the combination of the British, French and Russian fleets greater things had been expected than have been accomplished during the first year of the war."

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THREE BOATS CAPTURED; ONE FISHERMAN BELIEVED DROWNED.

BARNEAT, N. J., Aug. 3.—Three boats, each containing seven men employed by the Spring Lake Fish Company, were captured by heavy seas a quarter of a mile off shore to-day. All the fishermen were rescued by life savers with the apparent exception of Axel Jacobsen, who for \$1,200 Justice Freeman recently ordered Miss Benson to reply to the defense that she had executed a general release, and it was because of her failure to do so that the dismissal of the case is asked.

Mr. Foster was divorced three years ago from Mrs. Jenny Rice Morgan Foster, granddaughter of the founder of the Morgan Line of steamships. He is a graduate of Columbia, and a member of the University, Crescent and New York Athletic clubs and of the Seventh Regiment.

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A split of White Rock and a dash of lemon

A throat quencher Mildly Alkaline



FRANCE BUYS MORE AMERICAN TRUCKS

Contracts for Output of Three Motor Companies Reported in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The French Government has concluded a contract, through J. P. Morgan & Co., to take the entire motor truck output of the Packard, White and Pierce-Arrow companies of the United States for an indefinite period. In addition it was announced that France is seeking to purchase through the same source 1,000 3 1/2 ton trucks from other firms.

It is estimated that France has already bought 4,000 motor trucks in the United States, 2,500 high priced trucks from the companies with which the contract has just been made and the remainder from the Geo. Jeffrey and Kelly-Springfield companies.

Other features of life at the front may grow commonplace, but never the work of the planes, these wings of the army's intelligence. In the hide and seek digging and dodging and countering of siege warfare the sight of a plane under shell fire never loses its thrill.

The planes might fly as low as they pleased they might know all that was going on over the lines. They must keep up so high that through the aviator's glasses a man on the road is the size of a pinhead. To descend low is an certain death as to put your head over a parapet of a trench when the enemy's trench is only a hundred yards away. There are dead lines in the air no less than on the earth.

NEWS TO AGENT HERE.

White Company's Manager Has Not Heard of Contract.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—There is absolutely nothing to the report that the French Government has contracted to take the entire output of our factory," said Mr. McAuley, vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, to The Sun's correspondent to-night.

"We have not had an order from the French Government on our books in months."

It is H. Johnston, the New York manager of the White Company's agency, who is the source of the report. He said the reported contract with the French Government.

"I think you have got hold of a distorted story of some contract about three months old," he said. "The White Company, like other automobile manufacturers, has been selling a part of its output of trucks to the Allies for some time, but I have not heard of any agreement to turn over the entire manufacture."

The smoking brass shell case is another of "Archibald's" steel throat and is still case with its charge slipped in its place and started on its way before the first puff of smoke. The aviator knows what is coming. He knows that one means many once he is in range.

"Archibald" rushes the fighting. It is the business of the Taube to sidestep the enemy's bullets. He knows that one means many once he is in range.

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'ARCHIBALD' POTS TAUBES; THAT IS, WHEN HE'S ABLE

He's the Anti-Aircraft, Shell Throwing Gun Used in the British Army to Drive Away German Airmen — Effective in Range, Useless if Seen.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, July 31.—Crack and a whistle through the air! No sound is more familiar at the front where the artillery is never silent, the sound of a shell breaking forward the enemy's line to pay the Germans back for some shell they have sent.

Only this whistle does not pass over the landscape in a long parabola or toward the German lines; it went right up into the heavens at about the